

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
19 February 2004 (19.02.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2004/015674 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G09G 3/38**,
G02F 1/163, 1/153

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(21) International Application Number:
PCT/IB2003/002906

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(22) International Filing Date: 26 June 2003 (26.06.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
02078078.9 26 July 2002 (26.07.2002) EP

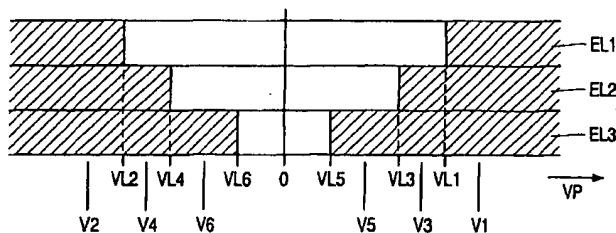
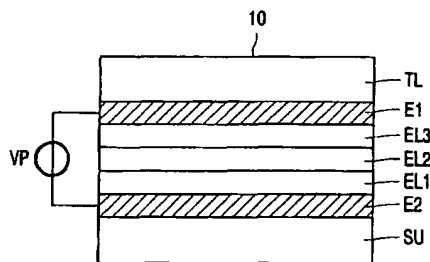
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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC,
SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),
Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO,
SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

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(54) Title: ELECTROCHROMIC COLOR DISPLAY HAVING DIFFERENT ELECTROCHROMIC MATERIALS



(57) Abstract: An electrochromic display com-
prises electrochromic pixels (10) which comprise
at least a first electrochromic material (EL1) and
a second electrochromic material (EL2) between
two electrodes (E1, E2). Each of the electrochromic
materials (EL1, EL2) has two stable states, in one
state at a first voltage across the electrochromic
pixel (10) the material is transparent, in the other
state at a second voltage across the electrochromic
pixel (10) the material absorbs a color and thus is
colored. The material changes from the one state
to the other state by applying the appropriate one
of the first or the second voltage. The amount of
change of the absorption of the color depends on
the time the appropriate voltage is applied. The
first electrochromic material (EL1) changes from
a transparent state to a color absorbing state for
at least partly absorbing a first color when a pixel
voltage (VP) across the electrochromic pixel has
the first value (V1). The first electrochromic material
(EL1) changes from the color absorbing state to the
transparent state when the pixel voltage (VP) has
a second value (V2) which has a polarity opposite
to the first value (V1). The second electrochromic
material (EL2) changes from a transparent state to

a color absorbing state for at least partly absorbing a second color different than the first color when the pixel voltage (VP) has a third value (V3) which has an absolute value smaller than an absolute value of the first value (V1). The second electrochromic material (EL2) changes from the color absorbing state to the transparent state when the pixel voltage (VP) has a fourth value (V4) which has a polarity opposite to the third value (V3). An absolute value of the fourth value (V4) is smaller than an absolute value of the second value (V2).